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No. 47.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

Report of Southwestern Wisconsin Convention.

BY F. L. MURRAY.

The Southwestern Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association held its annual convention at Boscobel, Oct. 6 and 7, 1897. There was a large attendance of wide-awake, practical bee-keepers. The convention was called to order by Pres. N. E.

Mr. France—Not much, but if any preference it is for Alsike.

Mr. Rice said his bees workt better on Alsike than on white clover.

QUES.—Does the color of comb, dark or light, make any difference in the quality of honey?

Mr. Nice—No, I think not. I take just as white honey from old as from new comb.

Mr. Wilson thought the time of putting on extracting supers makes the difference.

Mrs. Pickard said the color of comb makes no difference.

Mr. Evans—My bees will store honey in drawn comb from last year in preference to putting it into the brood-chamber.

STARTING FOLKS INTO BEE-KEEPING.

QUES.—Shall we encourage our neighbors to keep bees?

Mr. Wilson—I think not.

Mr. Nice—Suppose a party buys from anybody, regardless



Home Apiary of Mr. John Trimberger, of Clark county, Wis.

France, who delivered an address, after which the question-box was opened.

CAN WISCONSIN HONEY HOLD ITS OWN?

QUES.—Can our honey hold its own with any other in the United States?

Mr. France—Our honey does not have to go begging in any market, either for flavor or color, and southwestern Wisconsin produces the finest honey in the world.

QUES.—Is there any difference between white and Alsike clover honey?

of price or quality, and then have foul brood, is it not a detriment?

Mr. Evans—On account of poor price of honey I say no. I think it was seven years ago I started a young man into the bee-business, and two years after he bought 200 colonies, came within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of me, started into the bee-business, and sold honey for about one-half price.

Mr. Rice—I think a man adapted for the business is the one to keep bees, and he only. A person that does not take care of his bees, and knows not how to market the honey, is a detriment to bee-culture.

Mr. Wilson—There is a class of bee-keepers around me who are retailing extracted honey for 5 cents per pound.

Mr. Arms—There is just as much damage done by large bee-keepers as by small ones, by overrating their honey crop too early in the season, and selling too cheap to get rid of it. The majority of our members think it is not advisable to encourage our neighbors to keep bees.

QUEENS AND FOUL BROOD.

Ques.—If there are 15 or more queen-cells in a colony, are they all equally good?

Mr. Evans thinks the ones that are sealed over first are the best.

Mr. Nice—I think they are all equally good.

Mr. France—On buying queens, be sure there is no foul brood near where they came from. I have found several cases the past summer where foul brood originated by buying queens.

Mr. Green—Is foul brood increasing or diminishing in the State?

Mr. France—if careful from now on I think we are in a fair way of getting it stamp out. I have found out this season that several cases of foul brood started by foulness of hives and combs.

AGE OF COMBS.

Some thought the comb was torn down and rebuilt when the cells became too full of cocoons, and rebuilt by the bees. Others said they had combs that had been in use for 20 years without any change.

Ques.—In a season of good honey-flow which colony will do the best for comb honey, the one hived on drawn comb or the one on full sheets of foundation?

Mr. Pickard—The general opinion was that they did the best on full sheets of foundation.

Ques.—What is the outlook for bee-keeping as a business through this section of the country for the future?

Mr. Rice—Our outlook for a clover flow was never better.

Mr. Wilson—The outlook for basswood is not as good, as the trees are getting mostly cut for lumber.

Mr. Pickard—In our locality the basswood honey crop is a matter of time, and not very long time, either, as it is getting mostly cut off for lumber.

The majority of the members thought the outlook for the future is not as good as formerly.

Ques.—What is the trouble when the brood dries up before the time for it to hatch?

Mr. France—It is most likely pickled brood, and is caused by certain conditions of the weather.

Ques.—How large a honey-house is needed for from 100 to 150 colonies, run for extracted honey?

Mr. Wilson—12x16 feet.

Mr. Evans—16x20 feet, for comb honey.

Mr. Nice—16x24 feet.

Mrs. Pickard—12x36 feet.

Ques.—How much honey will a good, strong colony of bees produce per year with favorable circumstances?

Mr. France—By an experiment made in this State several years ago, for a period of 10 years, it was found an average of 90 pounds was produced of extracted honey.

Ques.—Is honey as well flavored before it is sealed as after?

Mr. Rice—if we want prime honey we must have it sealed over before extracted.

Mr. Van Allen—I use a large tank when extracting, and by leaving the honey there for some time, and then drawing off from the bottom, the honey is all right, if not all sealed before extracting.

Mrs. Pickard—By waiting until the honey is one-half sealed over there is no danger in barreling it up as soon as extracted.

Mr. France—if honey is extracted when the weather is too hot, in the middle of the day, it may sour.

Mr. H. Lathrop read the following essay, entitled,

Marketing the Honey Crop.

Heretofore the greater effort has been put forth in trying to devise methods by which to increase the yield of honey and we have been trying through conventions and bee-papers to educate as many people as possible in the art of increase production, and all have bent their energies in that direction, giving little heed to the question of selling the product for a fair, living price. I am askt to write on marketing the honey crop. How can I write about marketing when there is no such thing—a market for honey?

For almost every thing else that farmers produce there is an establisht market, and you can deliver your produce any

day, be it grain or live stock, and get the market price thereof in cash. Can you do the same with honey? Not under the present arrangement. The only thing you can do is to find out who wants honey, and when they want it, and get all you can, and what you get will be less than what you got last year—at least so it has been going for the past 25 years.

Two or three years ago we used to look across the continent with a feeling of pity for the Californians, because they had to sell for ten cents; we thought it a very low price—we were getting then about 14 cents for fancy comb honey in lots. How is it now? I think some of our bee-keepers know what it is to sell their best white comb honey for 10 cents, and the Californians are getting 7 and 8 cents. Why should this be, when everything else is advancing? Because production is growing faster than demand.

I might paint this question in glowing colors, but what we want is the truth. What price does extracted in large lots command to-day? I doubt if it can be sold for any thing like former prices, except in limited quantities.

Last year a plan was proposed in this convention whereby an agent appointed by the Association was to sell the product of the members by samples to be sent to him by each member. I remember that I timidly suggested that the honey should all be sent to a central warehouse, and there properly graded, packt and labeled before selling; each member to receive credit for honey contributed, and returns be made to members pro rata as sales were made. My plan did not meet with any favor, but I am here to assert more boldly than ever my belief that it is the only plan that will work.

I want to ask, how much honey has been sold by the appointed agent? How many members sent samples to Mr. France, as they agreed to do? Well, here we are; if you know where that honey market is where we can get a uniform and fair price, we would like to know the place. My plan is to sell whenever I can, wherever I can, large lots or small, and for the best price I can get.

Commission men have helpt me and have always dealt fairly with me, but I never ship to any but good, straight men. We have been advised over and over again to sell in our home market. If I had done that this year I would not have received even a California price. Small bee-keepers who produced a small amount of honey ruined the home market by selling for less than the honey was worth. Where did I sell? I will tell you where my market is; it is where I can do the best—sometimes one place, and sometimes another.

It is not so much a question of low prices in the future, but a question whether we can sell at all or not. Much depends upon the cultivation of the sweet tooth in the "genus homo."

H. LATHROP.

EVENING SESSION.

First were songs and music by Pres. France and resident ladies, after which Mr. France read the following:

Observations through the State.

If you and I were to travel together, not likely we would notice the same objects. So in my travels the past summer, of over 3,800 miles in Wisconsin, I will briefly call attention to some things that impress me as a bee-keeper.

The careful and generally the most successful bee-keepers were early examining their bees, and if anything was needed it was soon furnish't. Not so, as a rule, where I found weak colonies, with little honey, and more or less chilled or starved brood. The season is past and the first-named class in general have been sweetly paid. Again, have all supplies on hand before busy season.

As to foul brood, I have seen whole apiaries of empty hives piled in a yard, bees all dead. Also diseased hives containing all the old combs, unprotected, bees working on them from the surrounding country; diseased combs thrown in a pile out of doors, also refuse from solar extractors; loaning old hives and combs; even to the selling whole diseased apiaries, and honey from diseased hives. I have also, this fall, seen bee-yards of many colonies, that last spring were so bad as to smell many yards away, but by very carefully following my directions they are now free from the dreaded disease.

So few bee-keepers take a bee-paper (1 out of 16) that I was a stranger to nearly all I met, who had queer notions. All kinds of receptions and accommodations, some very pleasant and others not.

FALSE REPORTS.—So often has some bee-keeper told me that his bees were all right, so far as foul brood was concerned, but his neighbor's bees were very badly diseased. Upon a little questioning I found he was envious, and lackt a true brotherly love. This has caused me many long and un-

pleasant trips, and only to hear the second bee-keeper likely complain of this other one's bees being diseased, even asking me to burn all his hives, bees, and appliances. If one thing over all others has impressed me, it is that we Wisconsin bee-keepers do not read bee-papers enough, and lack honest brotherly love for our Wisconsin brethren.

What would you think of a bee-keeper contracting nice white comb honey of this season's gathering, and shipping instead nice honey in front sections, and last season's candied and leaking buckwheat honey in the rear of the same cases? Or, of commission dealers holding your honey for 18 months, making you no returns or even writing to you, with good cash honey-buyers in their next block? or such dealers selling the honey and keeping all returns as their commission? On the other hand, some who sent samples, with cash prices, and sell honest goods of good quality, cannot procure enough honey to supply their increasing demands? To secure you against dangers of loss in sales to strangers, there are various ways.

I saw a nice model apiary of something over 100 colonies last spring, that its owner had managed with profit for years alone, but was suddenly taken sick and died, and the property had to be sold at a great loss, as no one of the family knew how to care for the bees. I found the family a customer, but the thought came to me then and often since, how many other bee-keeper's families, also, are not experienced, so in case of similar misfortune their property must be sold at a great loss? Can't we this winter, around our hearthstones, begin a series of study and counsel lessons, and when next season comes, have the experience and mutual help? If one man is dropped from our great enterprises, the business does not stop; and if our business as a bee-keeper has been with pleasure and profit, why not the whole family learn it?

A bee-keeper I met owning 420 colonies, producing comb honey, had a long, light spring wagon with enclosed wagon-box, open on top, much like a fish-pedler's wagon, which had a partition lengthwise the box, so that on each side his frames hung as in the hives. In this wagon he carried all his combs and sections to out-aparies in the spring and back in the fall. He also had an account book in which were all honey sales, except the home market, and a list of honey-dealers. If any one proved a good customer that name was put in one list; if too slow in payments, or otherwise not satisfactory, that name was put in another list. A good plan. Try it.

An aged happy couple, of about 80 years, in Waupaca county, handled 40 colonies of bees alone, all for comb honey.

A section of a mower-sickle with handle riveted on in the middle, makes a good scraper. An iron, like a large old file, bent one inch at the end at right angle, and ground nearly to a sharp edge, is a good scraper in a hive and to lift combs out of the hive while handling.

In Washington and Dodge counties many farmers of large fields were mowing and saving white clover seed. They claimed it was more profitable than other clover seed raisings.

One man used queen-excluding zinc in half his apary, and run all for extracted honey. He weighed the honey of the two lots separately, and claimed favor for the zinc.

One man bought of all his grocery dealers, all the empty maple-sugar cans cheap, cleaned them, and filled with nice white honey, which found ready sale.

I found smokers and fuel of all kinds, from the latest improved down to an old iron kettle with a hole in the bottom, that had leaked out fire and burned up some hives and bees. But I wish to caution you: Be careful what you burn, and do not use too much of any kind of smoke as it will flavor the honey.

I met some bee-men owning large aparies, who did not read any of our valuable bee-papers, selling 4,000 pounds of nice section honey to the stores at 8 cents per pound, and taking pay in groceries.

N. E. FRANCE.

Next was a discussion on sweet clover. Some said it was good for both pasture and hay, and others that they had never been able to get stock to eat it at all.

As to barrels for honey, Mr. France and Mr. Nice use nothing but oak barrels, with iron hoops.

Mrs. Pickard, Mr. Van Allen, and Mr. Wilson use bass-wood barrels with wooden hoops. Some soak the barrels before using; others do not. The size of barrel that gave best satisfaction was one that held 360 pounds.

MORNING SESSION, Oct. 7.

First was an essay by Mr. Evans, on

The Production of Comb Honey.

I have been a producer of comb honey for the past 17 years, and as I present this subject I feel that I cannot lay down any hard and fast rules for the business. The differ-

ence in temperament and tastes of bee-keepers, make it impossible to have uniformity of method to any great extent.

I believe I owe my success as a honey-producer largely to the study of bee-literature, always experimenting as I read, putting into practice any theory which I think is good, discarding those which prove of little value to me, and adopting the ones that work well. As I bring the plans of others into use I usually find that improvements and plans of my own originate. Of course I get to think very much of these children of my own brain, and sometimes call for governmental protection for such a one.

I would advise those who are interested in bee-culture, as any other business, to accumulate all the information they can on the subject in hand, and then modify it to fit existing conditions.

Now in as few words as possible I will give an outline of the plan I use. There is nothing very new about it, but if any of you feel that I have not touched upon, or have past too quickly over some points, the extension of which would be a benefit to you, you are welcome to question me at any time.

About the 10th or 15th of April I have my bees carried out of the cellar and placed carefully upon the summer stand. Just before leaving the cellar the bottom-boards are turned over, for they have been inverted during the stay in the bee-house. This plan has become an established rule with me, as it is the quickest and easiest way to clean house in the spring, and prevents smothering of bees during their long confinement.

I handle bees as little as possible after taking them from the cellar. As they are placed, the light ones are market, and then feeding begins. They usually gather a little honey and pollen soon from the forest trees and spring flowers, then comes fruit-bloom, at which time I equalize the colonies and get in good working order for white clover and basswood. If by reason of cold weather the bloom is late, and the bees are taking on the swarming fever, I give them more room by placing an extracting case on top of the hive over a queen-excluding honey-board. (I have tried giving room at bottom of the hive, and do not like it). The extracting case on top I find works nicely, for several reasons, viz: It prevents swarming. It is better to put on than a case of sections, as the bees are very likely to deposit pollen there at a time when honey is coming in slowly. This is a great damage to section honey, as it can not be kept long and is unsalable. Of course the honey may be extracted, but the comb is valueless for future honey-storing.

I use the Heddon hive, and my extracting-super is simply one section of a hive, so you see this arrangement gives me a chance to build up a weak colony, or to put swarms into hives with combs well started, as I of course remove this super and put on a section-case as soon as the honey-flow begins.

My supers are made to contain 28 one-pound sections, 7 to the foot, which are held in place by tin and wood supports, the wood coming up flush with the top of the sections. I do not use separators. I use the best section I can get filled with drawn combs which I find is best when leveled down to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

The honey will sour in deep cells before it can ripen, if the weather happens to be damp for a period of several weeks, as it was in my locality this year.

I have not found it desirable to use drawn comb and full sheets of foundation in the same super, as the bees will fill and complete the sections containing comb before commencing work on the foundation.

In my locality it is best to take off honey at the close of the basswood harvest.

I then pack all well-filled sections in neat shipping-cases holding 15 sections, with a paper box in the bottom to prevent leakage. I extract the honey from the unfinished sections, placing the combs thus obtained back into empty supers for next year's crop, while the honey a little later on is bottled in 2-pound jars, and disposed of in the home market.

THOS. EVANS.

QUES.—Is it advisable to place the hives on the same stands as they were taken from the fall before, when taking out of the cellar?

Mr. Dexter—There is a great loss of bees if they are not put in the same place they were in the fall. I use a plan of my bee-yard on paper, and put all the hives back on the old stands.

Mr. Rice—I had the worst case of robbing I ever had by not putting bees where they came from the fall before.

Mr. Ricks—I had a bad case of robbing by the same cause.

Mr. Evans—It makes very little difference, as there are very few bees in the hive in the spring, that went into winter quarters.

Mr. Nice—I think it makes very little difference where they are put.

Mr. France—A great many bees live over winter.

QUES.—What strain of bees is best for comb honey?

Mr. Evans—The black bees produce the whitest honey, and of course the most marketable.

QUES.—What age do the worker-bees attain?

Mr. France—I have experimented a good deal on this, and found at the end of 90 days over half the bees that were in the hive at the beginning of that period were still there.

Mr. Ricks—I have put bees into the cellar that I knew were queenless, and came out in the spring about as strong as when put away in the fall.

Mrs. Pickard—I have had a colony that I knew was queenless for a long time, that reared a queen.

Mr. Dexter—if they will steal honey, why not steal eggs?

Mr. Nice—I have had cases where a colony would remove eggs from one side of the hive to the other.

Mr. Pickard—is it possible for bees to carry eggs from one part of a hive to another?

Mr. France—Yes, it is.

Mr. Evans thinks there is great danger of having comb honey sour when the cells are too deep.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—N. E. France, of Platteville; Vice-President—Thos. Evans; Secretary—F. L. Murray, of Calamine; and Treasurer, D. Ricks.

Mr. J. W. Van Allen read the following essay, on

How to Succeed at Bee-Keeping.

We as bee-keepers are all interested in the topic assigned me. Success is what we are all striving for—no difference what our vocation is, we wish to succeed, and especially to meet with financial success. What haven't men done? What won't they do to win it? When men will stake the comforts of home, and life itself, and leave friends and relatives and brave the cold of the arctic regions and the privations attendant to gain the coveted prize, it would seem that to succeed financially is the main object in life.

How to succeed in bee-keeping has been one of the knotty problems that has confronted the bee-keepers of this country during the last few years of partial failure and falling prices of honey, and the fraudulent dealings of crooked commission men of our large cities. Of course all commission men are not rascals, but judging from the experience of many bee-keepers, and other shippers of produce, many of them will "bleed" you for all you are worth, or, in other words, take the "lion's share."

But to my subject: In order to attain the greatest success at bee-keeping, one must, to begin with, have a real love for it. Of course, some may meet with financial success who have no real liking for the business, their only object being the dollars and cents they can get out of it, but they work at a great disadvantage, and sooner or later they get out of the business.

But it is not so with the man or woman who has a real love for the business; they go about their work with pleasure, They admire their bees, and it is their delight to be among them, and they are never happier than when they see them taking their first flights in spring, especially so if they have wintered well.

The last few seasons of partial failure has caused many to consider the feasibility of combining some other business with that of bee-keeping to help swell the profits or tide them over in case of failure, and at the same time not interfere with the bee-business from past experience, and after careful consideration I have come to the conclusion there is nothing equal to the small fruit business, or the raising of poultry, especially the former where one has a favorable location, and near good markets, or one has good shipping facilities so they can reach distant markets.

Any one with a good location and a liking for either of the above combinations, and fair business ability, is sure of a good degree of success.

I wish to say a few words to those who may contemplate entering the arena of bee-keeping, and wish to know the shortest and safest road to success for the beginner. He should take a course of training, of at least one year, with a bee-master—not simply a bee-keeper but a bee-master—one who understands his business, and is successful in the management of it.

If I were young again, and going into the bee-business, I would take such a course of instruction if I had to work for my board and the privilege of learning the business.

J. W. VAN ALLEN.

QUES.—Will bees do better in the shade during the honey harvest than in the sun?

Mr. Evans—I prefer shade. I use shade-boards, and prefer them to trees.

The majority of the members did not like shade. Color of hives has a great deal to do with heat in the hives.

QUES.—What is the better, a pen-knife or scissors to clip queen's wings?

By a vote the majority preferred scissors.

QUES.—Is there any way to prevent robbing at the time of putting bees out in spring?

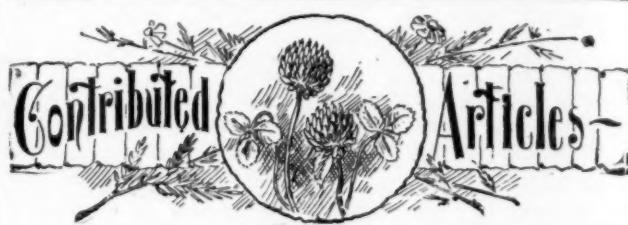
Mr. Evans—Keep the entrance closed, if the colony is weak. If a colony gets partly robbed out, they are never any good the balance of the season.

Mr. France—I use asparagus tops at the entrance, thoroughly wet with water.

QUES.—What is the best smoker fuel?

Some said straw, others planer shavings, punk, crushed corn-cobs, or dry hardwood.

F. L. MURRAY, Sec.



Advice About Weak Colonies for Winter.

BY C. P. DADANT.

QUESTION.—"I wish to ask for a little advice. I have 200 colonies of bees, and the honey-flow failed about the first of October on account of drought. I have just been looking into my hives (Nov. 8), and I find not enough bees to cover two or three combs with no brood, either sealed or unsealed. But all have plenty of stores. What can I do to save those bees? If I unite them will the bees not be too old to stand the winter? How can I stimulate brood-rearing at this time of the year?"—T. McD., Gallatin Co., Ill.

ANSWER.—It is rather late to give feed to bees to incite breeding, yet an attempt of this kind cannot be injurious, even if it is not successful. It is well known to bee-keepers that bees will breed most when there is a flow of honey, especially if the flow is not strong enough to cause them to fill the brood-cells. The queen has to eat a great deal in order to lay eggs in such large quantities as she usually lays, and her appetite is excited by food being constantly offered to her by the workers that go about with a full honey-sac. If we can produce these circumstances artificially, we can undoubtedly incite her to lay eggs, altho at this season we encounter the resistance of their natural habits which are opposed to the object in view.

By feeding warm honey, slightly thinned with water, in small quantities, but at often repeated intervals, we will create more or less excitement in the hive, the queen will be offered food oftener, and the result will certainly be an increase in the laying of eggs. Whether this laying can be induced in a sufficient amount to supply a force of bees adequate to the requirements is a question that can only be solved by the actual experiment, but if we were to try to breed up as desired we should feed each colony, say a couple tablespoonfuls each evening for a week or two, and we should take pains to scatter this food about the combs to give them as much labor as possible in gathering it up. We would feed in the evening, and not at any other time for fear of robbing. The excitement caused by this would subside by morning. If it was found that the quantity fed caused too much of an increase in the stores, we would reduce it according to the circumstances.

When we feed bees for a winter supply in seasons when they are short, we take especial pains to feed as quickly as possible in as large quantities as practicable, because we wish to shorten the period of excitement; but in this case it is necessary to lengthen it as much as convenient, since we seek production of bees and not supplies. In hives that were too plentifully supplied with stores, and had too few bees to winter, we have often seen the practice of slightly cutting into the sealed combs at the back and as near the bottom of the frames as possible. The honey thus exposed acts in a similar way to the feeding which we recommended above. It causes the bees to transport it in order to repair the comb, and creates an excitement which will lead to breeding. If the questioner

tries this method we would like to know his experience at the end of the season.

We advise the use of warm, thin food because it thus more nearly resembles a spring harvest, and also because watery honey is best for larva food; but such food, if given in unnecessary quantities, would prove injurious as it might be stored for winter.

If the colonies are exceedingly weak, and the winter near at hand, with stormy days and cold nights, it would be of no use to try this method, which can be successful at best only when there is a chance for the bees to take flight during the day. On the other hand, as pollen is needed, if there is none in the hives, the experiment would be sure to prove a failure, for there are no blossoms at this season, and we doubt whether the bees could be induced to take artificial pollen in the shape of flour or meal.

In such a case, nothing is left to be done but uniting several of the colonies into one. This requires a great deal of care, and is not always successful, and rather than attempt it on a large scale we would risk wintering all those colonies that were worth it by placing them in the cellar at the opening of the coldest weather. When cellar-wintering is carried on in favorable circumstances a smaller colony may be wintered in this way than out-of-doors.

It has been a question with many bee-keepers whether a hive containing no young bees could winter as well as one containing both young and old bees, and from discussions on this subject the fact has been elicited that the old bees would winter fully as well as the young, but that they were not so well fitted to rear brood as the young bees were. It appears that the glands, which help them in the process of making the larval food or jelly, become atrophied or shrunken with age, so as to render them unable to produce it.

But it is not astonishing that bee-keepers generally should have become distrustful of colonies containing only old bees for winter, for the appearances are against them. Taking two colonies of apparently equal strength, the one with brood the other with none, the conditions are evidently not equal, as the one has an advantage in the expected increase which places it in much more satisfactory circumstances than the other. But at this season of the year there is but little brood in the hive. And, to speak plainly, in our opinion, it is a mistake to mistrust hives that have only old bees, if conditions are otherwise satisfactory. Aside from the fact that they are less able to take care of the brood, they are otherwise fitted to go through winter fully as well as the young bees. Their bowels do not so readily become distended with discharges as those of the young bees, for they eat less. In transporting bees long distances while importing them from Italy, years ago, we ascertained beyond a doubt that the old bees could stand the trip better than the young, and we ascribe it to the reason above given.

Hamilton, Ill.



Description of a Fly Bee-Fighter, Etc.

BY S. T. PETTIT.

Thinking some might care to know more about that interesting insect I sent to the Buffalo meeting, I will give the following:

I was passing through my bee-yard, and upon a bee-quilt lying in the sun, down side up, I noticed what I took to be a bumble-bee. On other parts of the quilt or cloth were a few honey-bees collecting propolis, or had been just a few minutes before, but I am not sure that any were present just then. I was amused at the sight of a bumble-bee, as I supposed, gathering propolis, but I noticed his long wings and little abdomen. Then I look closer and saw in the grasp of his long, powerful legs a poor, helpless honey-bee, with its powerful enemy apparently tasting the back of its neck. I took in the whole situation in a moment, and with a quick, sure grab I seized him by those dark, long wings. He release the bee at once, but it was dead. Then he struggled hard for liberty, and his strength was a matter of surprise.

Upon close inspection it proved to be a fly, and not a bumble-bee at all; but his mossy back, color and general appearance would deceive many. I placed his stinger end against the back of my hand to test his powers to sting, but he made no pretenses whatever at stinging. Then I put him into a wire-cloth cage and ran a bright Italian bee into the cage with him, and watcht for results. They seemed to be mutually afraid of each other, but they soon came in contact and clincht; the fly wrapt his long, strong legs around the bee and seemed to hug the bee pretty hard; but they were undersides together. A heavy buzz from the fly and a quick loosening of his grasp told me the tale, that he was stung, and they parted. The fly showed slight lameness, but did not

appear to suffer much pain. But soon they again met, and hurried through a similar process. When they parted a second time the fly indicated increased pain and more lameness, but at the third clinch and struggle the bee came off conqueror; the fly soon became badly disabled, and could only drag himself along.

Then I let the bee out to go home and tell of the thrilling events, dangers, battles and victory through which it had just past. Every time they would meet they clincht; they made no effort to evade each other, and the bee would cutely and quickly, every time, get its underside to the fly. The question arises: Would not these creatures recover from the effect of one bee-sting?

If we should have another hot wave sufficient to send more of these unwelcome visitors away up North, I shall take pleasure in experimenting with them. I believe if I had cut the sting off of that bee, the fly would have sucked and hugged the life out of it right before my eyes.

A POOR COMB HONEY COLONY MAY DO WELL ON EXTRACTED.

As a rule about 4 per cent., or one colony of bees in 25, will usually fail to do satisfactory work at comb honey, either in quality or quantity. I have come to this conclusion, that it does not pay to waste their time on comb honey. I just blow a little smoke in at the top and let part of the bees run down; then set the comb honey super in the shade a few moments, that the bees may fill themselves, then place it, bees and all, on some other hive, and give the idlers extracting supers with drawn comb, and more likely than not the former idlers will be transformed into bees as good as the best in the apiary for extracting honey. I have practiced this for years with the very best results in every case.

The past season I treated one colony as above, and in eight days the super put on empty and dry contained 88 pounds of good honey. But very likely some of that came from the brood-chamber. And this splendid work continued as long as the honey season held out.

Ontario, Canada.



Combs with Candied Honey—How to Save Both.

BY M. M. BALDRIDGE.

On page 647, a correspondent desires to know what to do with combs filled with candied honey; and one of the answers is, that it might perhaps be a good plan to sprinkle the combs with water before giving the bees access to them.

Now my plan has been for several years past to uncap such combs and extract any liquid honey there might be in them, and then fill the empty cells full or part full of water. Of course, I also wet or sprinkle both honey and comb in so doing. I then hang these frames of comb in the hive, either in the story where the bees are, or in an empty story underneath, and late in the afternoon. The honey will then be quickly removed, and will be found nicely liquified, and with no loss of comb or honey whatever.

As a rule, I find it necessary to water the combs as stated, two or more times before the last grain of honey is liquefied. In this way I have saved many choice combs filled with candied honey, and with no loss whatever. Try this plan and you will be pleased with the result. I know it is a success, for I have been "through the mill" a number of times.

Kane Co., Ill.



Somewhat Disheartened—Managing Swarms.

BY J. S. HARTZELL.

The honey season of 1897 is closed, and the consumption of the crop collected is next in order. With the closing of this season, and in my experience (after seven years' trial) I have concluded for this section of the country especially there is nothing to be made in keeping bees. Much has been, and will continue to be, written upon the results attainable by proper care and management of an apiary, setting forth most particularly the hopeful side of making it a substantial and profitable pursuit, but as seen by me, after seven years' experience, I can truthfully say as a pursuit or calling by which to obtain remuneration for time and labor expended, I could not conscientiously recommend any one to undertake it, especially in this locality. I have concluded, too, that much has been written upon the care and management of bees that is more theory than practical, and has led me to conclude that one-half that even the wisest man knows is mere theory. This is, in my judgment, thrice applicable in bee-culture, unless

conditions are very much different in other sections of country from that experienced here.

Bees swarm. Yes, and I presume the conditions coincident thereto are of much the same character throughout the country, and with the various plans of non-swarming hives, caging of queens, etc., I have learned of but one that appeared and proved practical in results, and that is the one recommended and practiced by J. A. Golden, of Ohio, as set forth in an article published in our esteemed Bee Journal, in 1896. Certainly, Mr. Golden knew whereof he spoke, and the only really bad thing I can see in this plan is, the slice to be cut for the manufacturer of hives would be left comparatively on the loaf when once a man had obtained the number of colonies wanted.

I tested six colonies the past season on Mr. Golden's plan, and it proved an entire success. However, I had some trouble with the first two colonies casting swarms. After the fifth day arrived, and on which the queen was to be liberated, I made a failure in getting all the queen-cells cut out, as he recommended, and as result a swarm issued the second day after liberating the queen. Three others swarmed, and I resolved to be more careful, and with care came success. One colony did swarm, and from it I received the poorest result in securing honey, however it did better than others kept in the regular or orthodox way.

The results on the Golden plan are as follows: The best colony yielded 64 completed sections of honey, and the poorest 38. My yard contained 56 colonies, spring count, and I increased to 68. Had the 56 colonies, spring count, yielded proportionally to the result obtained from the poorest colony on the Golden plan, my crop would have been 2,028 completed sections of honey, whereas I obtained only 1,184, all told.

Honey obtained in this locality the past season is of poor quality, and sold at a very low price, viz: 10 cents per pound, f. o. b. cars. But from the market reports appearing in the bee-papers I conclude that the price is fair. But at the prices honey is, and has been, selling at for the past several years, I for one have concluded that keeping bees for profit does not pay for time and labor expended, and therefore I purpose, if possible, to dispose of my bees and quit the business. It took me four years—bad ones, too—all in succession to make up my mind, but learning that all depends upon conditions to insure a crop of honey, even with an abundant supply of nectar-producing flowers, all rests at last on conditions. I have at last become discouraged, and conclude that for time and labor expended, and crops of honey secured, I should have had at least 30 to 50 cents per pound.

In conclusion, allow me to say I prize and esteem the Bee Journal for its manly bearing, condemning the wrong, upholding the right, honoring the deserving, setting at naught and warning the unsuspecting against the rogue. May its editor prosper in his endeavors to uphold the good and deserving, and may the Bee Journal ever hold its place as at present conceded to it—one of the very best in bee-literature, and indispensable to the bee-fraternity.

Should I be compelled to be in bee-culture another season, all colonies will be worked on the Golden plan, and a report made at the close of the season.

Somerset Co., Pa., Oct. 30.



Methods of Producing Comb Honey.

BY J. A. GOLDEN.

It costs no more to be a successful apiarist than to be an unsuccessful one; nor to produce a No. 1 article of merchantable honey, than it does an unsightly product, which somehow finds its way into the markets of to-day. In the one case there is pleasure to one's self, and to his patrons; in the other there is disappointment, and results which show that labor, money and time have been spent in vain. No one can overestimate the pleasure of a thoroughly well regulated apiary, or measure the disappointment of a haphazard system in apiculture when it is considered that the one is just as easily produced as the other. The questions are, then, How can this be done? and by what method, or methods?

The questions may be answered thus: First, a proper knowledge of the honey-bee, its habits, needs, and instinct, are all essential. Second, properly constructed appliances, and how and when to use them to the best advantage to succeed. Then it can be truthfully said that success in apiculture means simply care, judgment and knowledge in manipulation.

As apicultural appliances can now be said to be very nearly perfect in construction, competition has accomplished wonders for the apiarist of to-day, and he or she can obtain

for their work the various appliances at low prices. Surely, it can truthfully be said that apiculture is not only progressive, but is a science of a high order as well.

There being several methods practiced in the production of comb honey by which success has resulted, I will give only the results of my method, and the non-swarming method, referring the reader to pages 481 and 833 of the Bee Journal for 1896, which fully explains "Golden's method."

Thus approximating the methods mentioned, I invite the reader to examine my report of the two systems practiced the past season (1897), and note the difference in results.

And before giving the report, I wish to say that my method positively requires bees to swarm naturally in order to succeed. Second, all queen-cells must be destroyed if a queen is to be returned. Third, plenty of surplus room must be provided, and the prize is sure. Having done all I could, I succeeded in getting only five swarms from my non-swarmers. They just wouldn't swarm. But I rejoice to know that every colony in my apiary for 1898 will be governed by queens of mixt blood—Italian and gray Carniolan—and if nectar flows in 1898, I will "get there, and don't you forget it."

However, it must be remembered that the locality in which I live is perhaps the poorest bee-pasturage section in all southeastern Ohio, from what I can ascertain, when I view it outside of two principal sources—that of white clover and sumac. True, we have other sources, from which a meager supply of nectar is obtained—common throughout the State. While I have tried to encourage the raising of Alsike and crimson clovers, for the past two years, I have known but one field of three acres of Alsike clover to be grown, and that was $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from my apiary, and one field of four acres of crimson, which was 4 miles distant. Buckwheat is seldom ever raised in this locality of late years, and when arguing with the farmers on the utility of raising the above grasses—Alsike and crimson clovers—the final answer is, "Oh, yes, Mr. G., you want pasture for your bees." So when considering my report, remember that I am not situated amongst groves of orange and basswood. Here is my report:

Colonies manipulated on the Golden method, average per colony, 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ one-pound sections of honey; colonies on the non-swarming method, average per colony, 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ one-pound sections. All is first-class white honey, and will be sold in my home market at 15 cents per section.

No account has been taken of unfinished sections in either method, and at this date (Oct. 18) all colonies are in prime condition, both in health and stores, and their keeper rejoices from the fact that after all his reverses and misfortunes in the past two years, his bees have made him more than is required to pay every dollar of indebtedness, which will be cancelled in the near future.

Comments on my report will be cheerfully read by the writer.



Transferring Bees—Some Information Wanted.

BY GEO. H. STIPP.

TRANSFERRING.—A fellow can't find out things without asking questions, nor tell other people how much he *don't* know, without saying something. Therefore, even at the risk of becoming a nuisance, I must indulge in a few more interrogation points.

Some months ago a writer in the Bee Journal suggested that an excellent plan to transfer bees from an old to a new hive was to put the old hive atop the new one. The bees would gradually fill the up-stairs with honey and go down-stairs to keep house and "tend the babies." As I had a hive filled with crooked comb, and which I was anxious to transfer, I thought this a splendid chance to experiment. I followed directions carefully, and the bees soon got to traveling through the new hive in a self-satisfied and encouraging manner, but week after week rolled by and there was no change in the situation; honey and brood kept close company up in the attic, and never a sign of business down below.

I then concluded that the perverseness probably lay in the queen, so I placed a zinc honey-board between the two hives and put the "old lady" down below, thinking the other members of the family would come down and build her some comb. Weeks rolled by as before, and still the first floor was "to let," the brood all hatched, and the queen simply mourned down-stairs for her lost throne, and refused to be comforted.

In disgust I concluded it was time to do something, so I drove the bees down-stairs out of the old hive, cut out and gave them some of the honey, destroyed the old queen (which I had longed to be rid of), introduced an Italian queen, and at

last accounts the full sheets of foundation with which the new hive had been supplied were fast being drawn out, the new queen was rearing a family, and prosperity promist to reign in the realm.

Now what I want to ask is, What kind of experience have other folks had in this plan of transferring?

QUEEN'S LEG PARALYZED.—I have an Italian queen, lately bought, whose left hind leg is dead—cause unknown. Can some weather prophet tell me if that misfortune is likely to injure her value as a prolific layer?

YELLOW JACKETS DESTROYING COLONIES.—The yellow jackets during the latter part of summer have attackt and completely "gutted" several weak colonies. They come in swarms, and once they commence on a colony, never leave it till every bee is slaughtered and devoured. I have lost thousands of bees by them this summer, and had to close most of the hives with wire-screens for days at a time to preserve them from these cannibalistic pests. At one time I was much discouraged, fearing they would go through the whole apiary before stopping. I was not at home during the siege, but the only partial remedy suggesting itself to those in charge was to hang up a piece of raw meat, and when well covered with "jackets," deluge them with a basin of boiling water. In this way many were killed, and their numbers and capacity greatly diminisht. Can any one of experience and knowledge give us any advice for future action?

"Nuff sed" for this time, so I'll make way for some one else who knows more and perhaps says less.

Santa Clara Co., Calif.



Odd Experiences of the Past Season.

BY C. W. M'KOWN.

DRONES IN QUEEN-CELLS.—I had about a score of drones incubating in queen-cells in one hive this summer. In making an examination to see why the colony was storing no surplus, I found a large number of queen-cells; one of them got torn open in handling; and on examining it I found it contained a young drone almost ready to hatch! I then took my knife and split the other cells, one after another, and found all contained drone-brood capt over *a la* queen. There were no queens or young larvae in the hive, but a large number of sealed and hatching drones in worker-comb. I could not tell whether the brood was from eggs laid by an old, played-out queen, or by worker bee or bees. The layer had evidently disappeared about ten days previously. I took all combs containing brood from them, filled up again with worker-brood combs from other hives, gave them a young queen, and all went well.

BEES GETTING INTO A SHOP.—For 15 years my shop windows have been covered with wire-cloth extending up above the windows about five inches, and a little open at the top. When carrying honey in I could let the top sash down, and the bees that happened to get in would go out all right. But this year, for the first time in all these years, the outside bees found the way in! They got to coming in by hundreds, so I had to arrange other kind of bee-escapes. I consider the Porter escape a complete success.

CHICKENS EATING WORKER-BEES.—I raised several dozen Barred Plymouth Rock chickens the past season. They had full liberty in the apiary. No thought entered my head that they would eat live bees; but one day when I had a hive open I noticed a half-grown chicken that seemed to be greatly interested, and I thought he was picking up bees. To make sure of it, I set a comb covered with bees down on the ground and stepped back a little. He walked right up and commenced picking bees off the comb. He thumped them on the ground to kill them at first, but soon got in such a hurry to fill up that he would just give them a hard pinch and swallow them. I let him alone, hoping and expecting he would get stung, but after eating probably 20 or more he neglected the old bees and began picking the larva out of the comb. I then interfered and drove him away. That put me to watching, and I soon discovered other chickens eating bees! Some times they would walk right up in front of a hive and pick bees right off the alighting-board. If a bee would begin to buzz around the chick's head it would run away, and may be go no more than a rod, and commence the same feast at another hive. I believe I never read of chickens eating live bees.

NOT A LARGE CROP.—My crop of honey was not large this year. Too dry. I had only six swarms from 40 colonies. Three out of the six came out on the same day—Sunday at that.

LAYING QUEENS FIGHTING.—Prof. Newman happened along one day while I was taking out some laying queens that I desired to supersede. I gave him two of them in cages and told him if he would turn them together under a glass dish he would see a fight. He took them to his room and tried the experiment. He afterward told me they associated on good terms for 30 or 40 minutes, then took a scuffle, embracing each other, then rolled and tumbled about for a spell, and then separated and seemed peaceable for over an hour, when they took another tussle, separating again in a few moments, seemingly none the worse for their struggle. Then for about two hours they were not watcht, but when he did again look at them, both were dead!

Knox Co., Ill.

BEEDOM BOILED DOWN.

Specialty versus bee-keeping as a side-issue, says the Bee-Keepers' Review, is being discuss again, and the Review thinks it's waste time. Bee-keepers will take their own way about it anyhow, and after all isn't there room enough for both? Just so.

Fall Introduction of queens the editor of Review thinks not as difficult as some suppose. A Mr. Turner told him he re-queened after breeding ceast, taking no special pains, and never lost a queen. The editor thinks the bees are then hopelessly queenless, and hopelessly queenless bees never refuse a queen.

Thin Foundation without side-walls, made on the machine for the construction of which the members of the Michigan State Bee-Keepers' Association paid last winter, was used to some extent the past season by Mr. Aspinwall. The combs are about as delicate and fragile as natural combs, but the foundation warps and curls terribly.—Review.

Backward in Spots.—Strange that a journal so up-to-date in general as Brasilianische Bienenpflege should be so behind the times in spots. Its readers are advised to use in section-holders sections of four pieces *nailed!* From the American Bee Journal are quoted replies given by Atchley and Heddon! That couldn't be from last week's journal, sure.

Extra Price for Extra Quality.—J. W. Rouse says in Progressive Bee-Keeper, "I am now getting 3 cents per pound more for my extracted honey than some that I know of are getting for theirs." Most likely his customers get full value for that difference of 3 cents. If producers of extracted honey would always produce a choice article, a buoyancy in price would eventually follow.

Amount of Winter Stores.—To carry through an average colony from Oct. 1 to May 1, will require about 12 kilograms (26½ pounds). It may do with considerably less, but it will be at the expense of its proper development in the spring, and every pound the miserly bee-keeper saves by thus shortening the fall allowance, will cost him tenfold as much the following summer.—Vienna Bienen-Vater.

Distance Bees Forage.—As bearing on this question, Editor Hutchinson says: "Forty acres of buckwheat were once sowed early in the season, three miles from my little apiary.....It bloomed two or three weeks before any other buckwheat, and my bees workt upon it and secured a little more than enough for their immediate needs, but when the buckwheat bloomed near home, the combs filled up with a rush."

Clipping Virgin Queens to control their flight and thus secure their mating with drones from the home-yard, Hutchinson thinks the most practical and feasible of anything yet struck to control mating of queens. He saw a queen at Mr. Aspinwall's which had $\frac{1}{6}$ of an inch taken off each side, and she mated all right. "With black or hybrid bees all around him, Mr. Aspinwall has kept the mated down to one in 12 with clipt queens, while the unclipt averaged one in 4."



GEORGE W. YORK,

Editor.

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Editorial Comments.

The Buffalo Convention Report we will begin next week, and do our best to get it all in this year's numbers of the Bee Journal. We had expected to begin it this week, but couldn't well do it. In place of it, however, will be found a very interesting report of the Southwestern Wisconsin convention.

The Apiary shown on the first page this week is that of John Trimberger, of Clark Co., Wis., which contains 212 colonies of bees. It is the home apiary. The out-apiary is 4½ miles in a southwesterly direction, with 200 colonies. Mr. Trimberger has been a reader of the American Bee Journal since 1879. During the last 10 years he has followed bee-keeping almost exclusively. White clover and basswood have yielded sparingly this year, in his locality, his entire crop for the season being only 15,000 pounds of comb honey and 600 pounds of extracted.

Plea for Honey—Honeyed Baked Apples.

—We have received the two following clippings from Mr. George Lacey, of Livingston Co., N. Y., which he thinks deserve a place in the Bee Journal—and in so thinking he is correct:

A PLEA FOR HONEY.—Many a weary house-mother exerts herself to put up rows on rows of jellies, jams and canned fruit, often in the extreme heat, when the same amount of time, more healthfully spent out-of-doors, would supply her family with a like quantity of sweets quite as wholesome and palatable to the average household. Of course a variety is desirable, and I would not do away with the time-honored preserve closet, but its dainties might well be diminished in quantity and supplemented with those which require no ma-

nipulation. Especially where there are children is it desirable to have a supply of natural sweets—honey and maple syrup—as it is noticeable that a child can eat much more freely of these than of candy or jams without ill-effects.—Country Gentleman.

HONEYED BAKED APPLES.—In baking apples, honey for sweetening is truly delicious. Wash the apples and core them, but do not peel; a bit of cinnamon may be put in the holes made by removal of the cores. Put the apples into a baking-pan, with just enough water to cover the bottom of the pan. When the apples have baked for 20 minutes, add the honey and baste them frequently until done. For very sour apples use a half gill of honey to every six apples. Eaten hot or cold, with or without cream, they are good.—Exchange.

Fruit-Growers and Bee-Keepers.—The persecution of bee-keepers by fruit-growers in California is not yet at an end. An orchardist, of Orange, has brought suit against an apiarist because of his bees depredating on the fruit. The fruit-grower was defeated in the justice court, but has appealed the case to the higher court, where no doubt the decision will be reversed. There has, as yet, been no farmers' institute at Orange. Prof. Cook says he will soon go down there, and hopes that the bees will be set right in the popular mind.

The olive-growers are generally aware that they cannot secure good crops unless they mix varieties, and have bees close at hand to do the work of pollination. Olive-growers are now very generally acting on this suggestion.

Wetting Sections.—Dr. Dubini having quoted in the Italian bee-journal, L'Apicoltore, Dr. Miller's plan of wetting sections too dry to fold, evidently supposing each section was wet separately, F. L. Thompson makes the correction in Review, saying that a box of 500 or 1,000 sections are wet at once. A wooden plug is made to fit in the end of a funnel, a groove being made in the plug, so that a very fine stream of water will pass through. Boiling water is then poured into the funnel from a teakettle, and the fine stream directed right over the grooves, moving along so that just enough water is poured to reach clear through all the sections.

The Ontario Convention will be held in the County Council Chamber at Hamilton, Dec. 7, 8 and 9, 1897. A good program has been arranged, and liberal hotel rates (\$1.00 per day) have been made by the St. Nicholas Hotel. A cordial invitation is extended to all bee-keepers to attend and help make this meeting a grand one. For further information, address the Secretary, Wm. Couse, Streetsville, Ont.

Honey as Food is a neat 24-page circular for use in creating a local demand for your honey crop. We mail a sample free. Ask for it. Prices of quantities are given on another page of this number.

Canadian Bee-Keeping Interests.—The Toronto Globe for Oct. 14 contained the following paragraphs concerning a visit there, made by Editor Holtermann, of the Canadian Bee Journal:

Mr. R. F. Holtermann was in the city yesterday. In the interests of bee-keepers he had an interview with the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture. There is at present an act to prohibit the spraying of fruit-trees while in blossom. The object of this is to prevent the poisoning of honey-bees when working on the flowers. Mr. Holtermann stated that the intelligent fruit-grower knew perfectly well that it was not alone useless, but even endangered the fruit crop to spray fruit-trees while in blossom. The injury was done by a few who were still ignorant in this respect, and a less number who did things in a slipshod way. The bulk of mischief was done by men who were about the country with spraying outfits, charging so much for each tree. It was to their interest to begin as early and spray as late as they could induce the

farmer to give the contract. To encourage his system was a financial injury to every one but the operator.

Mr. Holtermann stated that quite a number of red clover seed growers were becoming alarmed on the same score. It was well known on account of the length of the corolla of the red clover blossom it was very difficult to propolize it, and before Australia could produce red clover seed they had to import the bumble-bee. The growers of this seed were fearing that as during fruit-blossom the queen, being the only survivor over winter of a nest, would be poisoned when working on the blossoms. This means the destruction of an entire nest and its increase. Mr. Dryden promised to try and find some method of informing the public.

The Weekly Budget.

THE PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER makes another progressive step by dressing up in new, clean, clear type, very grateful to the eye.

MR. W. A. PRYAL, of Alameda Co., Calif., wrote us as follows, Nov. 11:

"The prospects for next year continue good, as we have been having plenty of early rains. It bids fair to be an open winter."

MR. J. W. ROUSE, of Missouri, reports in Progressive that on account of drouth he got only half as much as he expected. But some people expect a good deal, and as he actually harvested 120 pounds per colony, he ought to manage to rub along till he gets a full crop.

PROF. A. J. COOK, writing us from Los Angeles Co., Calif., Nov. 10, said:

"The price offered for honey still holds very low. A few have sold for 4 cents per pound, but many can get no more than 3 or 3½ for the best extracted honey."

MR. J. W. OGLESBY, of Logan Co., Ark., writing us Nov. 10, said:

"My bees have done exceedingly well this year, and all have gone into winter quarters full up to the brim. I credit a large part of my success to the American Bee Journal."

EDITOR HUTCHINSON, in the Review, speaks very highly of Dr. Miller's work in his department in the Bee Journal—"Questions and Answers." Here is the paragraph Mr. Hutchinson wrote in regard to it:

"Beginners will ask questions, no matter how much you tell them to read a text-book, and if there is any place in which they can get these questions fairly and satisfactorily answered it is by Dr. Miller in the 'Questions and Answers' department of the American Bee Journal."

MR. JOHN H. MARTIN, whom we reported as being sick, we have since learned came near having a run of fever, but fortunately broke it up before it had progest far. It left him very weak, and it was some days before he could do much. During his sickness he had Mr. Clayton, one of the directors of the Bee-Keepers' Exchange, as his substitute as Secretary. On Nov. 10 the Exchange shipped a carload of honey to Ohio. It handled about 10 carloads of honey this season, and has several more on hand. But prices are unsatisfactory.

BEAUTIFULLY FERNLIKE.—Editor Hutchinson's terrible affliction in the loss of his little daughter Fern, by the hand of her crazed mother, has awakened the sympathy of the whole fraternity. That sympathy has moved E. E. Hasty to write a couple of verses so exquisite that they must be repeated here:

There is a balm for mourners sad, where funeral torches burn—
None when a darling child grows up—it's gone beyond return.
She grows not old, nor coy nor bold, be future gladd or stern;
Immortal now in loving hearts art thou, sweet little Fern.

Father nor sister ne'er shall say, as long as life shall bide;
"My baby's dead, but no one knows exactly when she died,
And there's no grave in any yard to go and weep beside."
The tears must flow, and hearts must ache, one fount of grief is dried.



[Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.]

Bees Dragging Out Larvae.

I am much obliged to my good friend, O. O. Poppleton, for calling attention, on page 690, to my reply about the bees dragging out larvae. He says the dragging out larvae when bees are at the point of starvation is the one which requires the promptest attention on the part of the bee-keeper, and he's certainly right in that. He might also have added that for every larva dragged out from all the other causes, five will be dragged out on account of short stores. But I suppose he wanted to let me down as light as possible. You see, besides having a good head, Mr. Poppleton has a good heart.

"How did I come to make such a blunder in answering?" I don't know. I suppose I was intently thinking of what could be the trouble with the questioner's bees just then, and in the month of September the bees would not be at all likely to be dragging out brood on account of short stores. But I see I don't know as well as I might, how to answer questions."

C. C. M.

Cypress Boards for Hives.

Can cypress boards be used for bee-hives? If not, why?

CONN.

ANSWER.—I don't know. Who can tell us?

Figwort or Simpson Honey-Plant.

The illustration of Simpson honey-plant on page 641, is very different in bloom from that of plants grown from seed purchased of an Ohio firm, the blossoms of which appear in whorls on the main stalk and branches, much the same as catnip. Why this difference?

FLORIDA.

ANSWER.—At this time of year I can't find a stalk to compare, but as nearly as I remember, and I'm quite familiar with the plant, the cut on page 641 represents very exactly figwort. Notice the enlarged blossom at the lower right hand corner. If your plant hasn't that kind of blossom, then it is not true to name.

Comb Honey Produced with the Aid of Drawn Foundation.

1. From a purchaser's standpoint, is not the value of comb honey based upon the belief that it is the handiwork of the bees themselves, coming directly from the hand of Nature, and therefore pure?

2. From the bee-keeper's standpoint, is not the value based upon the cost of production compared with the market price of extracted honey?

3. If the above deductions are correct (and to my way of thinking they are) would there not be very great danger of injuring the reputation of comb honey for the purchaser if artificial comb is made?

4. Do you think the greater production, on account of furnishing to the bees of sections filled with comb all ready for them to fill with honey, would compensate for comb honey losing its reputation for purity, and the inevitable falling in price on account of greater ease in production, allowing that the manufacturer of artificial comb is a mechanical success?

NOVA SCOTIA.

ANSWERS.—1. Not altogether the belief in purity makes the purchaser willing to pay the price. Looks has much to do with it. The beautiful appearance of comb honey makes customers willing to pay more for it. The quality of the average sample of comb honey is also better than the average sample of extracted, and that helps the price of the comb.

Some customers will give as much for a pound of extracted as for a pound of comb, if the quality is the same and they are sure both are genuine, but the large majority will pay more for the comb. Undoubtedly, however, belief in purity enhances the value in the eyes of the consumer.

2. I think not. As a producer of comb honey, I pay no attention to the price of extracted. Neither, in fixing a price on my honey, providing I have anything to do with fixing the price, do I figure at all on the cost of production. Some years my honey has cost me ten times as much per pound as this year, but the price was very nearly the same. Instead of figuring on the price of extracted and the cost of production, I figure on the amount of comb honey produced in general, and the market quotations. Probably most comb honey producers do about the same way. A good many times, however, there is no figuring whatever on the part of the bee-keeper. He simply puts his honey into the hands of a commission man with instructions (if he gives any instructions) to get all he can.

3 and 4. Altho your data may be somewhat faulty, you are undoubtedly right in thinking that whatever awakens suspicion in the minds of consumers as to the purity of comb honey will have some tendency to lessen the demand and thus lower the price. Whether artificial comb would hurt the reputation of comb honey would depend somewhat on the character of the comb. If made as thin and of the same material as that made by the bees, it could hardly make much difference, certainly not so much difference as to overbalance the advantage, providing the common estimate is correct, that bees will store twice as much honey if they don't have to furnish any comb.

But why speculate as to a thing that has no existence? Artificial comb completely built out, of such character that any intelligent bee-keeper would use it for the production of comb honey, has never yet to my knowledge been made, and it is doubtful if it ever will be. The nearest that has ever come to it is the drawn foundation, or foundation with side-walls perhaps $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep—a long ways from fully-built comb. Whether this can be furnish'd at a price to make it profitable, and whether the bees will use it in a satisfactory manner, are yet unsolved problems. But if it should be found profitable to use it, I have little fear of its effect upon the market on the ground of prejudice against it except as such prejudice is aroused by the unreasonable objections of bee-keepers themselves. Comb foundation is used in most of the comb honey that is produced, and I very much doubt whether a bee-keeper could get any higher price for his honey if the consumer were sure no foundation were in it. Now if the consumer is satisfied to have in his comb honey a certain part of the comb made of wax furnish'd to the bees, why should he object when twice that amount is furnish'd? If there should be a falling in price on account of the greater ease of production, the bee-keeper would at least be no worse off for it, and the consuming public would be better off. Surely bee-keepers are large-hearted enough to care something for the welfare of others when it costs nothing to themselves.

Replacing Queens—Removing Honey from the Brood Chamber.

1. I have 12 colonies of bees, and next spring I wish to strengthen them as much as possible by replacing with new queens. Would you advise me to get tested, or untested, queens?

2. As I take the queens from the hives, would it not do to transfer those that from appearance seem prolific? If not, why not?

3. When I wish to remove honey from the main body of the hive, how will I know where to find brood-combs and queen-cells so that they may not be disturbed? F. P.

ANSWERS.—1. I would hardly advise it. With little experience in the matter, there would be some probability that some of your colonies would be queenless for some time, and in any case the laying be somewhat hindered by the change, so that your colonies would not be as strong as if you let them entirely alone. If your stock is good stock, changing the queens would be of no use, unless the new queens are of better stock. If your stock is poor, better get a tested queen, then from her progeny supply the other colonies with queens in harvest time.

2. If you mean you're going to transfer to movable-comb hives, by all means transfer queens as well, if all right.

3. It is a mistake to suppose that there is a queen-cell somewhere in the hive that is the permanent abode of royalty. A queen-cell is used merely to rear in it a young queen, and it is then destroyed. Usually there will be a number of queen-

cells in a hive, and they may be in any part of the hive. You needn't worry about finding any except about the time of swarming or at the time of superseding a queen. Besides the queen-cells, which have only a temporary existence, there are drone and worker-cells, and all the comb in the hive consists of these two kinds. You will easily tell drone-comb from worker by its larger size. Drone measures four cells to the inch, and worker five.

It will pay you big to get a good text-book on bees.

Feeding Maple Syrup—Honey for Wintering.

1. Is maple syrup good to feed bees in early spring, to cause them to breed up? I mean the last runs, that is not salable.

2. How many pounds of honey does a colony of bees consume from the time they are put into the cellar till they are taken out?

NEW YORK.

ANSWERS.—1. Maple syrup will do very well to feed after bees fly in spring, not feeding so much or so late that there is any danger of its going into the surplus honey.

2. The amount varies very much, and sometimes with no apparent reason. Perhaps from 5 to 20 pounds will be consumed from the time of putting in the cellar to taking out, but it must not be forgotten that a goodly quantity will be needed after taking out before any one will be gathered from outside.

Wintering a Late Robbed Colony.

I have a colony of bees that was robbed in October of all honey and comb. They went to work and now they have a piece of comb about 6 by 12 inches. Not knowing what to do I have been feeding them on granulated sugar melted up. Yesterday I got some liquid honey with bee-bread in it. They like it. I have them in a room warm enough so they can work every day on the food. Can I feed them and keep them over winter? If so, what will I have to feed them? What temperature ought the room to be kept?

MICHIGAN.

ANSWER.—It isn't the surest thing in the world that a colony will winter all right if late in the season it has not only to be fed but to build its combs. Nevertheless you are probably doing about the right thing with it, and will do well to keep right on till you think the bees have enough stores to last them through the winter. Twenty pounds of food will make them safe, and if the colony is weak less will answer. But a weak colony will consume more in proportion than a strong one. That is, if you have one colony twice as strong in bees as another, it will not consume twice as much stores, altho it will consume more than the weaker one.

Instead of making the bees build their combs, it would be a good thing if you could buy from a neighbor two or three empty brood-combs, or, still better, combs filled with sealed honey.

After you are through feeding the bees, don't try to keep them in a warm place, but put them in a cellar where they will be kept dark and quiet. The right temperature is that at which they will be most quiet. That will likely be somewhere about 45°.

Honey as Food is the name of a 24-page pamphlet, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, which we are now printing for general distribution among those who should be users of honey. It is just the thing for bee-keepers to hand to every one of their customers, and also to those whom they would like to have as customers. It is very handy in size—just right to go into an ordinary business envelope. It contains 12 illustrations, five of which are somewhat comic, and help to make it attractive. There is a blank space for your name and address. About $\frac{1}{2}$ of the pamphlet was written by Dr. Miller, and then we added thereto many new and valuable honey recipes—for cooking and for medicinal purposes. In all, it makes a neat little pamphlet. Send name and address and we will mail you a sample of "Honey as Food."

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General Items.

Sweet Clover on Limestone Glades.

I would like to ask if any of the readers of the American Bee Journal have had any experience with sweet clover on rotten limestone glades, in which the soil is but a few inches deep, and is rather wet during the rainy seasons, as I have a chance to sow several acres of such land.

Bees did splendidly the first of the season. One colony that was transferred last spring gathered 50 pounds of surplus comb honey of fine quality, but the last of the season was dry, and we got but little honey of any kind.

C. W. DRURY.
Christian Co., Mo., Nov. 2.

Very Poor Season.

This was a very poor season for western Washington. I got less than 500 pounds of honey from 55 colonies, and increase to 68. S. D. WININGER.

Chehalis Co., Wash.

Poor Season for Bees.

I did not get 10 pounds of honey for my family use this year, but must feed my 11 colonies to winter them. I put all my swarms on six frames in 8-frame Langstroth hives, and on both sides a chaff division-board, on top a super filled with chaff, and so I hope to get them through the winter in good condition on the summer stands. To-day (Nov. 7) we have a nice, warm day, and I have seen bees work on the white clover all over.

I like the Bee Journal very much. The articles from Dr. Gallup are worth the subscription price.

A. F. FLUCKIGO.
Lewis Co., Wash.

Management the Past Season.

What I am about to say I well know is in direct opposition to all the bee-lore I have ever seen or heard. First, to return all swarms to the parent hive and have them go to work as before swarming, is not practicable, or at least it has been so talkt. But being inclined to have my own way about many matters, and not desiring to increase stock, I adopted measures that at first lookt hazardous and discouraging, but being persistent in mind (or trying to be) as the bees are, I said to myself, "I will conquer." The first few began pouting and hung outside in idleness for nearly a week, with my driving them in several times with smoke, still they persisted. Then I said, "If grass and turf will not do I will try what virtue there is in stones." I then took all supers from the hives (which were partly filled, some nearly full), when they swarmed, and not a thing done thereafter. I took two center frames from the hive and made a nucleus with them, giving them empty frames, and drove them in, and they went to work with a vim, which gave me entire satisfaction. Thus did I proceed through all the swarming season, if they did not go to work about the second day.

I well know this is not in line with all the bee-literature I have ever read, but

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it is in line with good results. They averaged a little over 100 pounds per colony, spring count. I had but few of early swarms, but have doubled up nuclei and three late swarms, numbering now 90, all in good condition.

I preserved or killed all old queens, and eight days after cut out all queen-cells save one, and had but very little trouble with swarming thereafter. So the method adopted proved very successful after all. I have disposed of a portion of my crop, but have quite a quantity left yet.

□ I very much regret the loss I have been to in not being able to again attend the late Northwestern convention, which I believe would have been very interesting. Yet I hope to get it all through the columns of the "Old Reliable."

A. Y. BALDWIN.

DeKalb Co., Ill., Nov. 12.

Poor Season in Maine.

It has been a very poor season in this part of Maine. I have the lightest crop since I started in the pursuit of bee-keeping, about 16 years ago. I began the spring of 1897 with 20 colonies, increase, by dividing, to 31, and have only taken off 400 pounds of comb honey, and about 450 of extracted. The comb is mostly from a bush which we call "swamp maple," which furnishes a very fine honey, about equal to clover.

We had hardly any clover honey, as clover winter-killed for the last two years, and no basswood. The fall flow was quite good, mostly from golden-rod, but is not a very good food to winter on, so I have extracted nearly all, and given sugar syrup.

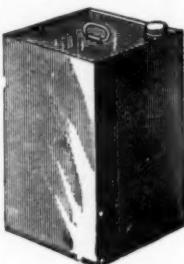
We are hoping for a good year next year.
FRANK CHAMPEON.
Penobscot Co., Maine, Nov. 12.

Report for the Season.

I take great interest in reading the various reports from bee-keepers, and am prompted to also give a report of my season's work.

Bees wintered poorly last winter. I lost about 30 colonies during winter and spring, coming through with 53, most of them very weak in bees and short of stores. The spring was late, cold and stormy. They got absolutely nothing from maple and other early bloom, being too cold for them to fly, and when they did venture out thousands of them were chilled and never returned to the hive. They dwindled badly. I never had the blues so badly since I kept bees. I did not expect a pound of honey, and yet needed good crop ever so bad, as bee-keeping is my main support. But I went at them with a will, determined to bring them to the front if possible. I largely followed Mr. Doolittle's methods with weak colonies, fed wherever needed, kept them well cushioned, and even after first supers were put on.

Fruit-bloom was good, and the weather good most of the time while the bloom lasted, and they bred up and got strong much beyond my expectations. There was abundance of Alsike clover in easy reach of them, and, oh, how they did roll in the honey, that is, those that were strong enough. From many I had taken all the brood except one comb to make others stronger. Those I made strong stored most of my surplus, and gave me some good swarms. Those from which I took brood built up into



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DR. GEO. LACKE, Newburgh, Ind.

good colonies, stored some surplus, and a few cast late swarms, which were returned.

I got a ton or over of surplus honey, and increase to 89 colonies. Of course, not a large yield of honey for the number of colonies, but yet just that much more than I expected; and taking all into consideration I think I did exceedingly well. The honey is very fine.

Honey is low in price, yet I readily sell my best grade at 15 cents per pound at retail, or 13 to 14 cents by the case of 12 sections. A lower grade I sell at 12 cents per pound. There is plenty of good honey offered at 12 to 12½ cents per pound, some in good shape, but much also in such unattractive condition that it is not very salable.

White clover bloom was very abundant, but yielded no nectar; only on a few days could I see any bees on it. Basswood also yielded nothing, altho fairly full of bloom. It seems strange what a difference there is in the honey-yield in localities only a short distance apart. A large bee-keeper only 10 miles away told me he got a good fall flow, while I got none, altho the bloom was plenty all around me. I had a good yield from Alsike clover, while several bee-keepers not over 4 or 5 miles distant told me they got little or nothing from it, and that they could see but few bees working on it.

My 89 colonies have their brood-chambers well filled with honey and bees, and I have a good supply of extra combs filled with honey for spring use. I did no fall feeding except to get some partly-filled sections emptied, and put in a few filled combs where needed.

A. H. SNOWBERGER.
Huntington Co., Ind., Nov. 15.

Poor Honey Season in Nova Scotia.

Bee-keeping in Nova Scotia is not an extensive industry by any means. Our springs are generally very cold and backward. Clover blooms about June 15, and basswood about July 15. The honey-flow has been very poor this year.

I have only 10 colonies, not having time to keep a larger number. There are very few bee-keepers in the Province who keep more, that I know of.

EDWARD S. GOUDGE.
Nova Scotia, Canada.

Sweet Clover in Florida. Etc.

I see that Dr. Miller mentions in his department the failure of Mrs. Harrison to grow sweet clover in this State. It may be of interest to some to know that I have succeeded in growing it, on a small scale, here on the East Coast, both on sand land and on hammock or heavy bottom land. On the latter soil it grows quite well, tho not so strong and heavy as at the North, and I have some nice plants now in bloom on light sand soil. While I doubt its ever becoming a weed here, and caring for itself among other weeds, I think it would be successfully grown in our hammock soils, and even on sand, if of a moist character. Seed should be planted here in the fall.

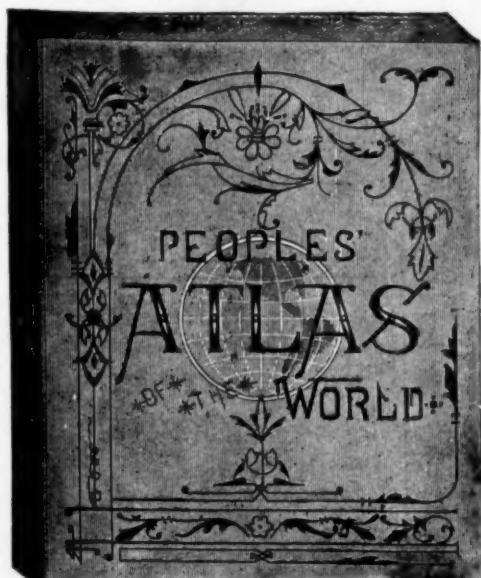
Capt honey it is generally supposed is cured honey, but I have had it, from cabbage palmetto, run freely from the combs when the capping was cut, and show unmistakable signs of fermentation, altho this same honey could scarcely be shaken from the combs before it was capt. In fact, I find this

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Please mention the American Bee Journal.

Nov. 25,

trouble generally with cabbage palmetto honey, perhaps for the reason that it is usually stored during rainy weather. Will Mr. Poppleton kindly tell us if there would be any advantage in extracting this honey before it was captured, or is his plan of drawing off from the bottom of deep receptacles the best way to treat it? C. S. HARRIS.

Volusia Co., Fla., Nov. 8.

Not the Whippoorwill.

To save the reputation of a useful feathered friend, I must take exception to the report of T. S. Ford as copied from Gleanings, on page 695, in relation to the "whippoorwill or night-hawk" eating bees.

First, it is not the whippoorwill to which he refers (tho a great many people make the mistake of calling it so), but the chuck-wills-widow (*Autostomus Carolinensis*, family Caprimulgidae) of the same genus and family, but not the same species as the former.

Second, its habits would preclude the possibility of its eating bees as a habit. I have known and studied this bird for years, and never knew of it hunting insects until after sundown, when all honest bees should be at home.

I quote the following from the writings of Theo. Gill, upon this genus:

"The chief distinctive characters in contrast to the nighthawks, are found in the bristled gape and the form of the tail..... The corum on species, and presumably the others, are nocturnal in their habits, remaining silent and keeping within the shady recesses of the forest during the daytime. As soon as the sun has disappeared and the night insects are in motion, they leave their retreats for exercise and in search of food. In the early part of the evening, and then only for a brief period, they emit the peculiar cry which is intended to be heard by the popular name."

Mr. Ford's description of the mouth of the bird he shot is all right, but I for one should like to have him examine more closely and see if he is not mistaken as to this bird being the one which destroyed his bees.

ERNEST W. HALSTEAD.

Jackson Co., Miss.

The Highest Honors.—The Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co. have received official notice that they have captured the highest award on their incubator and brooder at the Brussels, Belgium, International Exposition. They were honored with the bronze medal and diploma, the greatest distinction that could be conferred. The competition was very sharp, leading incubator makers of Europe as well as America entering the contest. The Reliable was represented by G. Valkenburg, their resident agent at Brussels. Thus is Quincy's reputation as a great manufacturing center becoming world-wide.—Quincy Whig.

Bee-Keepers' Photograph.—We have now on hand a limited number of excellent photographs of prominent bee-keepers—a number of pictures on one card. The likeness of 49 of them are shown on one of the photographs, and 121 on the other. We will send them, postpaid, for 30 cts. a card, mailing from the 121 kind first; then after they are all gone, we will send the 49 kind. So those who order first will get the most "faces" for their money. Send orders to the Bee Journal office.

New Subscribers for November and December, 15 cts. See page 694.

YELLOWZONES.

For PAIN and FEVER.
A General-Service Remedy.

THEY TALK THIS WAY:

"No one could believe their wonderful power to heal, and so quickly, too, without trying them."

"I have tried Yellowzones for bilious and nervous headache, of 20 years standing, and THEY KNOCK IT CLEAR TO THE HORIZON!"

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Known as "Pleasant Grove Apiary," within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of town. Fine 10-room house, bank barn, and all out-buildings. Good orchard, and many varieties of small fruit. In the basswood belt. 3-1/2 acres in homestead, more adjoining if wanted. Good reasons for selling. Write if you want a bargain.

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Root's Goods at Root's Prices.

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We have made arrangements so that we can furnish seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
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Crimson Clover	.55	.90	2.00	3.50

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Your orders are solicited.

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HONEY and BEESWAX MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8.—Fancy white 11 to 12c. No. 1, 10c.; fancy amber, 8 to 9c.; No. 1, 7c.; fancy dark, 7 to 8c.; No. 1 and mixed, 7c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c.; amber, 4½ to 5c.; dark, 3½ to 4c. Beeswax, 26 to 27c.

All of these grades vary in quality and style of package, which makes it difficult to tell just what a certain colored honey will bring without knowing flavor and body thereof. Sales are of small amounts, and supply abundant. Beeswax is wanted at price quoted.

San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 27.—White comb, 1-lbs., 7½ to 9¾c.; amber, 4 to 6c. Extracted, white, 4½ to 4¾c.; light amber, 3½ to 3¾c.; dark tule, 1¾ to 2¼c. Beeswax, fair to choice, 22 to 24c.

There is a tolerably firm market for choice to select water white, both comb and extracted, with not much of the same offering. In a small way on local account higher rates than are quotable are realized. Dark grades fail to receive any special attention, despite the fact that such are obtainable at low figures. There is no lack of demand for beeswax, and not much offering. At the same time, wholesale buyers refuse to operate at any advance on previous rates.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 13.—Fancy white, 13 to 14c.; No. 1, 12c.; fancy amber, 10c.; No. 1, 9c.; No. 1 dark, 8c. Extracted, white, 5 to 5½c.; amber, 5c.; dark, 4 to 4½c. Beeswax, 27c.

Honey is arriving very freely; market is a little off. Beeswax is in good demand.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Trade is more quiet, and only the fanciest is moving satisfactorily at 10 to 11c.; other grades require pushing and cutting to move much, at from 9 to 6c., as to actual grade. Supplies are not large. Fancy can be easily placed. Extracted moves fairly well at 6 1-2 to 4c., as to color, etc.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Fancy white, 13c.; No. 1, 12 to 12½c.; fancy amber, 9 to 10c.; No. 1, 8 to 9c.; fancy dark, 8 to 8½c.; No. 1, 7½ to 8c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c.; amber, 4½ to 5c.; dark, 4 to 4½c.

Our honey market is active and stock moving off rapidly at quotations. Fancy white comb is scarce.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 8.—Fancy white, 11 to 12c.; amber, 9 to 10c.; dark, 7 to 8c. Extracted, white, 5½ to 6c.; light amber, 4½ to 5c.; amber, 4 to 4½c. Beeswax, prime, 24 to 24½c.

Demand is rather light for this season of the year.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 8.—Fancy white, in cartons, 13c.; No. 1, 11 to 12c.; fancy amber, 10c. Extracted, white, 6 to 7c.; amber, 5 to 5½c. Beeswax, 28c.

No. 1 and fancy honey has sold well during the past 10 days, but off grades and light weight is going slowly. Beeswax is in good demand and but little here.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 8.—Fancy white, 11 to 12c.; No. 1, 10 to 11c.; fancy amber, 10c. No. 1, 9 to 10c.; fancy dark, 9c.; No. 1, 8c. Extracted, white, 5½ to 6c.; amber, 5 to 5½c.; dark, 4 to 4½c. Beeswax, 22 to 25c.

Receipts of comb honey are large; extracted is light.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 8.—Fancy white, 10½ to 12c.; No. 1, 9 to 10c.; fancy amber, 9 to 10c.; No. 1, 9c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c.; dark, 4c. Beeswax, 26 to 27c.

Demand is good, prices are firm, and supply only moderate—best time so far this season to ship.

New York, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Fancy white, 12c.; No. 1, 10 to 11c.; fancy amber, 9 to 9½c.; No. 1, 9c.; fancy dark, 8½c.; No. 1, 8c. Extracted, white, 5 to 5½c.; amber, 4½ to 5c.; dark, 4c. Beeswax, 26 to 27c.

Our market does not show much activity and comb honey is moving off rather slowly. The receipts are large and the stock is accumulating. While choice grades of white are likely to find sale at present quotations, prices on off grades and buckwheat will have to be shaded in round lots. Southern in barrels is in good demand at 50c. a gallon, for average grade.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 9.—Fancy white, 11 to 12c.; No. 1, 10 to 11c.; fancy amber, 9 to 10c.; No. 1, 8 to 9c.; fancy dark, 7 to 8c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c.; amber, 4 to 5c. Beeswax, 25 to 26c.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 8.—Fancy white, 12 to 13c.; No. 1, 11 to 12c.; fancy amber, 9 to 10c.; No. 1, 8 to 9c.; fancy dark, 7 to 8c. Extracted, white, 5½c.; amber, 5½ to 6c. Beeswax, 28c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 8.—Fancy white, 12 to 13c.; No. 1, 11 to 12c.; fancy amber, 9 to 10c.; No. 1, 8 to 9c. Extracted, white, 5½c.; amber, 4½ to 5c.; dark, 4 to 4½c. Beeswax, 25 to 27c.

The market is in good condition. Receipts are liberal, demand fair, and values fairly sustained on finest grades of honey, both comb and extracted. We are looking for an increased consumption of honey this season, as the cost is not high, and is an unequalled substitute for butter to any or all who cannot afford to buy the best butter.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 8.—Fancy white, 11 to 13c.; No. 1, 9 to 10c.; fancy amber, 9 to 10c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c. Beeswax, 25c.

Demand for fancy white comb honey and fancy white extracted is exceptionally good, while there is almost no demand for dark or amber comb or extracted honey.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 8.—Fancy white, 11 to 13c.; No. 1, 10 to 12c.; No. 1 amber, 8 to 10c.; No. 1 dark, 7 to 8c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c.; amber, 4 to 5c.; dark, 3½ to 4c. Beeswax, 22 to 25c.

Demand is slow for extracted and comb honey, with a good supply, while beeswax is in good demand, with a fair supply.

List of Honey and Beeswax Dealers.

Most of whom Quote in this Journal.

Chicago, Ills.

R. A. BURNETT & Co., 163 South Water Street.

New York, N. Y.

HILDRETH BROS. & SEEGELKEN,
120 & 122 W. Broadway.

Kansas City, Mo.

C. C. CLEMOMS & Co., 423 Walnut St.

Buffalo, N. Y.

BATTERSON & Co., 167 & 169 Scott St.

Hamilton, Ills.

CHAS. DADANT & SON.

Cleveland, Ohio.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co., 80 & 82 Broadway.

Philadelphia, Pa.

WM. A. SELSER, 10 Vine St.
Mr. Selser handles no honey on commission

St. Louis, Mo.

WESTCOTT COM. CO., 213 Market St

Minneapolis, Minn.

S. H. HALL & CO.

Milwaukee, Wis.

A. V. BISHOP & CO.

Boston, Mass.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE, 57 Chatham Street.

Detroit, Mich.

M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Wayne Co., Mich.

Indianapolis, Ind.

WALTER S. PODUER, 162 Massachusetts Ave.

Albany, N. Y.

CHAS. McCULLOCH & Co., 380 Broadway.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. F. MUTH & SON, cor. Freeman & Central Avs.

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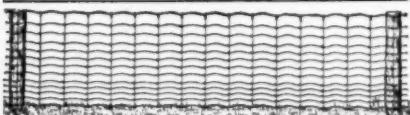
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The NOVELTY KNIFE is indeed a novelty. The novelty lies in the handle. It is made beautifully of indestructible celluloid, which is as transparent as glass. Underneath the celluloid, on one side of the handle is placed an AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL reminder, and on the other side, name and residence of the Subscriber.

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How appropriate this knife is for a Christmas, New Year or birthday present! What more lasting memento could a mother give to a son, a wife to a husband, a sister to a brother, a lady to a gentleman, or vice versa, a son to a mother, a husband to a wife, a brother to a sister, or a gentleman to a lady—the knife having the name of the recipient on one side?

The accompanying cut gives a faint idea, but cannot fully convey an exact representation of this beautiful knife, as the "Novelty" must be seen to be appreciated.

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